

Amusements To-Day.
Bijou Opera House.—The new musical comedy, "The Girl of the Year," will be given to-night.

The Way Out.
In FRANCIS KIRKMAN and CLARIBORN N. PORTER, the Democrats in the Legislature have two able and satisfactory candidates for Senators in Congress; and they should stand by them to the end of the contest.

It seems impossible that any Half Breed should be chosen. But if through some unexpected turn of events Republicans of the Half Breed faction should be elected by the present Legislature, it is highly probable that they would not be allowed to take their seats. By the Constitution the Senate is made the sole judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members. So clear is the proof already adduced that the bribery of members of the Legislature has been resorted to for the purpose of choosing Half Breed Senators, that there is little doubt that if claimants of that class were to appear at the door of the Senate and ask for admission, the matter would be referred to a committee to inquire into these bribery charges; and the investigation would pretty surely result in a refusal to admit them.

The election of two stalwarts by this Legislature seems to be out of the question. The wise course is to adopt the suggestion made by Mr. CONKLING in his recent speech, and send the whole subject to the people, to be passed upon by them at the ballot boxes next November.

Garfield Against MacVeagh and James.
Cases of cross purposes have occurred under the present Administration. A memorable one was the nomination of CHANDLER for Solicitor of the Treasury. GARFIELD and BLAINE sent their names in to the Senate, and the Attorney-General not only gave notice that confirmation would be followed by his own resignation, but set himself to work, and lo and behold, successful against it.

A still more memorable and pregnant case of cross purposes is exhibited in the treatment of the Star route frauds. The Postmaster-General and Attorney-General have labored zealously to procure evidence against the parties, and have set on foot a serious and determined prosecution; but the President takes another view of the matter, and the Secretary of State does not see that it is necessary that his friends, DORSEY, BRADY, and their associates, should be brought to justice.

Of course in such a contradiction of purpose the President and the Secretary of State are pretty sure to prevail over the Attorney-General and the Postmaster-General. Judge Cox of Washington, whose official duty it would be to preside over the trial of the Star route men, has adjourned his court, and no trial can take place before September. Some of our contemporaries denounce Judge Cox for so doing. We dare say he deserves blame; but the man most responsible is JAMES A. GARFIELD.

If the Star route plunderers are ever indicted and tried in earnest, will some one let us know of it, so that we may send a reporter or two?

The Sense of It.
The Tribune, the Times, and the Evening Post concur in expressing the opinion that either Senator SESSIOS or the Assemblyman BRADLEY, there is nevertheless some reflection that reflects any stain upon Mr. DREW.

Perhaps not; but what we should like to find out is where the money came from that SESSIOS paid to BRADLEY in DEWEY's interest.

SESSIOS is characterized by himself as an expert at lobbying, of long experience, who works only for such candidates and measures as he is interested in, and is interested only in such as he is paid for.

Does anybody suppose that he worked for DREW, and paid \$2,000 out of his own pocket as a private contribution toward DREW's election, solely from motives of unselfish admiration for that gentleman?

In connection with this subject, the following passage from SESSIOS's cross-examination may be of interest:

Q—Who was in BARBER's room? A—I don't remember.

Q—Was CHARLES M. DEWEY there? A—Yes.

Q—Did you ever see DREW there? A—No.

Q—How often have you seen him? A—Several times.

Q—Is Mr. BARBER a lobbyist? A—I believe he is.

Q—Is not at the head of his profession? A—Possibly.

Q—Did you ever see CHARLES EDWARDS in BARBER's room? A—Yes.

Q—Did you ever see VAN VENTRIS there? A—Yes.

Q—Is he a lobbyist? A—Yes.

Q—Is not Mr. BARBER, as has been said, a lobbyist in the sense of the New York Central Railroad? A—I believe he is.

Q—By friendly you mean that he favored legislation for the railroad? A—That's about it.

Q—Did he ever come to your knowledge that CHARLES EDWARDS was connected with the railroad? A—Yes, in some way, from what I have heard.

Yesterday's evidence of Vice-President JAMES TILLINGHAM of the New York Central Railroad Company may also be regarded as having some connection with this matter.

Twenty thousand dollars of the New York Central's money has been taken to Albany. CHAUNCEY M. DEWEY is the attorney for that railroad. He has been a leading candidate for the long-term Senatorship. He frequents rooms belonging to one of the most notorious lobbyists at the capital, and is infested by others equally bad. One of these lobbyists, by his own confession, was SESSIOS. SESSIOS paid \$2,000 to BRADLEY to get the latter's vote for DREW.

Perhaps Mr. DREW knew nothing of the attempt to use BRADLEY in his support; but it will be hard to convince the average man that such is the fact.

A Peculiar History.
We are at length possessed of a history of the distinguished Half-Breed Senator SESSIOS sufficiently interesting to attract the attention of the general reader. The circumstance that it came out in chapters was no drawback upon the success of this production. It has been assumed that everybody now knows Senator SESSIOS—knows him perfectly well and vividly, even to the great wealth he has accumulated, and the fact that he is a member of the House of Representatives. Mr. SESSIOS is now a Senator, and his valuable services as a leader of the House of Representatives are paid for out of the Treasury. But his principal claim to public gratitude is founded upon his numberless suc-

cesses as an outside "promoter of legislation." So devoted was Mr. SESSIOS to this peculiar occupation that he has never followed any other, until he took his seat in the Legislature. When his brother became a State Senator, he patriotically abandoned his home, and all the business influences which must have surrounded him there, and went out to Albany to help the Legislature out of its "difficulties." When his brother went to Washington, he followed also in order to give Congress a lift. And his care was confined to no section of the State or country. His heart was big enough to contain them all, and he kindly "promoted legislation" for any locality which was sufficiently urgent in its own behalf to enlist his skillful aid.

There are persons, for the most part perverse and snarling stalwarts, disposed to resist his proposed reformation of the Republican party from the inside, who allege that Senator SESSIOS's conduct in these various matters was not above suspicion. It took money, a great deal of it, at one time and another; that is admitted. But there was a virtue in his grip upon a dollar which its original owner did not possess; and it is in evidence and amply proved that money which reached him never got further. And it is just there that his value to the State becomes apparent to the dullest apprehension. If SESSIOS had not been on hand to receive and pocket large sums in passage, they might possibly have reached the Legislature, and would in all human probability have corrupted somebody. But it is clear that SESSIOS never allowed a penny to go in that direction when he could possibly intercept it. He invariably sunk into his own pocket the large sums that came into his hands from persons who employed him as a promoter either of a measure or of a candidate; and as a consequence he is able to keep large balances at his bankers.

The day before BRADLEY asserts that SESSIOS paid him \$2,000 for DREW, SESSIOS drew out \$6,000.16. He has that money still in his pocket. He has not used a cent of it except for an occasional cigar, or to "ante up" in the small game running in Mr. JONES's room. SESSIOS may be peculiar as regards this habit of carrying about with him thousands of dollars for months at a time; but it must be remembered that SESSIOS is a peculiar man, with a peculiar occupation, and is at present engaged in a very peculiar method of reforming the Republican party from the inside.

The Advantages of a Cool June.
The very cool opening of summer, and the rains which have occurred during the last two weeks, have made the month of June a really comfortable place to live in during June than any one of the seasons or months of the year. Instead of an increase of disease and death in New York, we have seen a declining mortality since the month began, and the city is now very healthy for the season; more healthy, indeed, than it was on the average from the first of January up to the end of May.

Two months ago many mothers were in alarm lest they should be unable to get their children away from town early enough to escape the terrible summer which they were told was surely before them. The sanitariums and other resorts in New Jersey and further south, which of late years have been filled during the winter and spring with the real or imaginary invalids of the great cities hereabouts, were crowded during April and a part of May, and many people were unable to get rooms at them. The fashionable subject of conversation in town was the dreadful condition of the streets, and people talked learnedly of sewage gas, of the prevalence of zymotic diseases, of the appearance of typhoid fever, and of the manifold enemies which lay in wait to destroy the lives of the inhabitants of New York as soon as the summer announced that summer had come.

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A—Q. CONKLING is acted in a case at Canalbridge some three or four years ago.

In reply to another question, Mr. TILLINGHAM said: "Mr. PLATT is an officer of the Southern Central Road."

The reply made by Gov. CULLOM of Illinois to Senator WAGNER's adverse report on the Railway Commission bill, has used up that representative of the New York Central's interests in the Senate. It is a masterpiece of the wrongfulness of WAGNER's assertion that a similar measure had proved unsuccessful in Illinois, as to leave no room for the notion that WAGNER was merely mistaken. But apart from this, his omission of any reference to the parallel measures in force in England, Massachusetts, and California can hardly be overlooked. As a railroad man, he must have been aware of the fact that railway commissions have been in operation in several States, and that they have resulted in the most beneficial manner to the public, without being unjust to the railroad companies. The advantages from the commissions in Massachusetts are known, and as to the California commission only one construction can be placed upon the facts. Since the California commission has been in power, the freight rates of the grasping and immensely profitable Central and Southern Pacific railroads have been reduced on an average fully twenty per cent, and in a manner which has been beneficial to the public.

The Sanitariums and other resorts in New Jersey and further south, which of late years have been filled during the winter and spring with the real or imaginary invalids of the great cities hereabouts, were crowded during April and a part of May, and many people were unable to get rooms at them. The fashionable subject of conversation in town was the dreadful condition of the streets, and people talked learnedly of sewage gas, of the prevalence of zymotic diseases, of the appearance of typhoid fever, and of the manifold enemies which lay in wait to destroy the lives of the inhabitants of New York as soon as the summer announced that summer had come.

All those interesting themes of conversation, however, have now been pretty well dismissed from the thoughts of people; and the able writers for the newspapers who wrote many columns on city health and disease during the days when they were uppermost in the minds of so large a number of professional and amateur sanitarians, are now engaged in the elucidation of other matters. They are talking of the late and rainy summer, for instance; for it is now likely that we shall get through the month of June without experiencing more than a very few days of warm weather, even if we get any at all. It is probable, too, that as for health, the best showing made since the year began will be made in this month of June as a whole. Last week, for instance, the number of deaths reported was 637, while during the first week of May the number was 770, and during the second week 822.

The coolness of the weather in town and the plentiful rains have of course delayed the summer travel which we expect to be large at this season. The people who have country places may be out of town, so that the little circle known as society is manifestly reduced; but the great mass of those who fill up the summer hotels are still in New York. The railroad trains have not yet begun to be crowded with travelers to the fashionable resorts, and the expressmen are not yet overloaded with orders to convey to the stations the trunks in which are packed the wardrobes they have ready for the summer campaign by the sea or among the hills. There is nothing to hurry people out of town this year, and why should they abandon the comforts of a cool June in New York to endure the hardships of life in a country hotel built only for warm weather?

But those who must remain here, whether the thermometer is high or low, are the truly fortunate ones this June. They see the first month of summer passing without exhausting heat, and they are less troubled about the rest of the season than they usually are at this time. The cool June will prepare them to withstand the few weeks of oppressive weather they may get between its close and the dog days; whereas, if it had been hot and sultry, they would have looked forward with alarm to the tropical heat yet in store.

Conkling on Monopoly.
It is a little remarkable that ROBERT CONKLING never undertook the cause of the people against corporate monopoly until he found himself in feud with the irregular portion of the Republican party. Why? Simply because there is no room for an anti-monopolist in that party; an anti-monopolist cannot live in it.

There is no reason, however, to doubt that Mr. CONKLING's present outgivings are his real convictions; and